

# Alberta

## OPERATORS' MANUAL



**DON'T LEARN TRAFFIC LAWS  
BY ACCIDENT**

**A SUMMARY OF FACTS YOU SHOULD  
KNOW TO OBTAIN AND KEEP AN  
ALBERTA OPERATORS' LICENSE**



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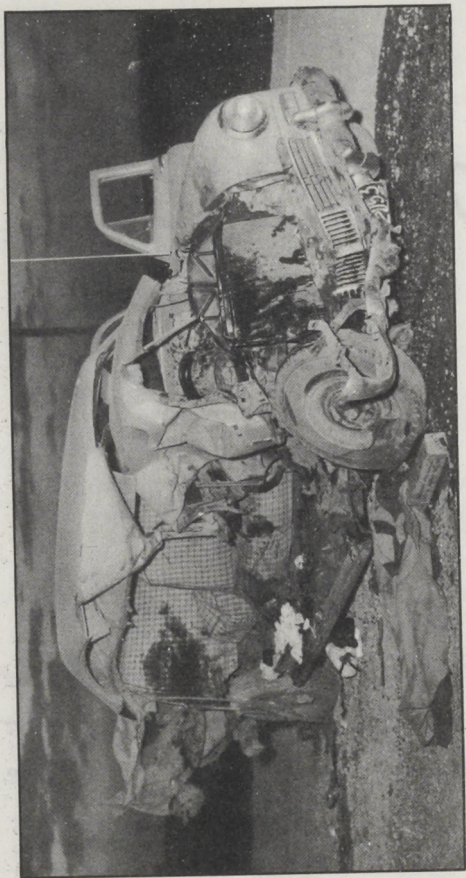
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# *Alberta* **OPERATORS'** **MANUAL**



*A Summary of Facts You Should  
Know to Obtain and Keep an  
Alberta Operators' License*

ISSUED BY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS  
MOTOR VEHICLE BRANCH  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

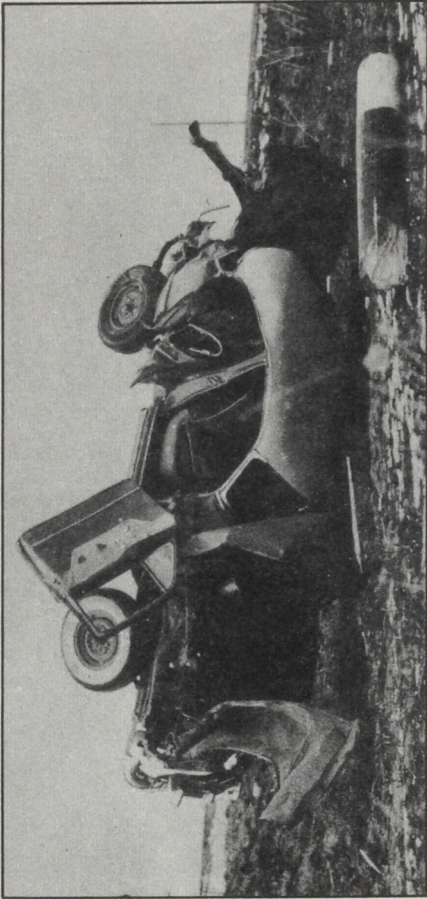


PREVENT THIS — OBEY ALL TRAFFIC RULES.



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ACCIDENTS SUCH AS THIS COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED BY USING SAFE AND CAUTIOUS  
ROAD RULES.

# *A Message to Motorists*

This booklet is designed to help you to make better use of Alberta's highways for the sake of your own life and that of others.

It is my hope that you do not become an accident statistic but that you will have many years of happy motoring on our growing network of modern highways. Surely it is possible that all of us can meet on main highways or lonely country roads or busy streets and meet in such a way that it is remembered with pleasure and not with grief. This book contains many important messages for car drivers; motoring generally could be a much more pleasant matter if all of us would make sure :

- (1) That we are in fit condition to drive.
- (2) That our cars are in proper mechanical condition.
- (3) That our speeds are reasonable.
- (4) That we stay on our own side of the road.
- (5) That we do not park on traffic lanes.
- (6) That we do not pass on hills or curves or solid lines.
- (7) That we dim our lights when approaching or passing other vehicles at night.
- (8) That we observe the many little common courtesies of the road.



The main reason this book was prepared was to help reduce the terrible number of deaths and injuries on our highways and streets. Be a courteous driver and a safe driver. Stay alive and allow others to live!

If the Department of Highways can help you to improve your driving or motoring pleasure let us know. We enjoy meeting you on our roads and want to continue to do so in the years ahead.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GORDON E. TAYLOR,

Your Minister of Highways.

# OPERATOR'S LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Any person over the age of fourteen years may qualify for the operation of a scooter or power bicycle and any person over the age of sixteen years may qualify for the operation of a motor vehicle in Class "D" and "C" categories. Any person over the age of eighteen years may qualify for Class "A" and "B" categories. In the case of a Class "A" category the licensee must submit a medical certificate annually in order to retain the Class "A" privilege. The four categories of operator's licenses are outlined below.

**CLASS A :** Class A Operator's License permits the licensee to operate all classes of motor vehicles including passenger bus, school bus and taxi cab, and the licensee must file a medical report annually.

**CLASS B :—**Class B Operator's License permits the licensee to operate all motor vehicles except passenger bus, school bus and taxi cab

CLASS C :—Class C Operator's License permits the licensee to operate all motor vehicles registered as farm trucks and includes the operation of motor vehicles designated under Class D

CLASS D :—Class D Operator's License permits the licensee to operate any motor vehicle up to but not exceeding 6,000 pounds gross weight, but does not permit the operation of passenger bus, school bus or taxi cab

The signature of parent or guardian must appear on the application of any person under the age of eighteen years.

Any person over the age of fourteen years may operate a motor vehicle for the purpose of learning to drive providing he is accompanied by a person who is the holder of an operator's license who is engaged in teaching the first named to drive or is engaged in conducting a driver examination.

## THE OPERATOR'S LICENSE EXAMINATION.

There is no fee charged in the Province of Alberta for the operator's license examination.

Before a license may be granted every applicant for an operator's license, must, when so required, pass an examination which includes the following tests : —

(A) VISION : — Applicant's vision will be tested to find if they see well enough at a distance to drive safely. If it is found that correction is needed to improve vision enough to pass the test, the applicant will be required to obtain the best possible correction.

(B) KNOWLEDGE OF TRAFFIC LAWS : — In this test applicants will be required to answer questions on



Alberta Traffic Laws and safe driving practises. Answers to all questions are in this manual.

(C) ROAD TEST: — Applicants must supply vehicles for the road test. During the driving demonstration, the applicant will not be asked to do anything unlawful. No attempt will be made to confuse or hurry an applicant. The applicant must present a vehicle which is in safe operating condition. It must be equipped with the following :—

- (1) Horn.
- (2) Rearview Mirror.
- (3) Windshield Wipers.
- (4) Foot Brake.
- (5) Hand Brake or Parking Brake.
- (6) Headlights.

(7) Muffler.

(8) Tail Light.

(9) License Plate Light.

(10) Brake Lights.

No test will be given if the required equipment is missing or not in good working order.

This part of the examination is planned to give the examiner an opportunity to check the applicant's driving ability as well as his observance of the traffic laws. It includes correct turns, proper signals, correct use of traffic lanes, parallel parking, starting and stopping, showing respect for the rights of pedestrians and other motorists, and general ability to

operate the vehicle with reasonable skill and confidence.

Normally, no passenger other than the driver and the examiner will be permitted in a vehicle during the driving test. However, the Chief Examiner or a Supervising Examiner may be present to observe the manner in which a test is conducted.

## **ADDITIONAL EXAMINATION IN SPECIAL CASES.**

If it appears that an applicant does not possess adequate vision, physical or mental requirements, he may be requested to furnish medical or other evidence to establish his fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely.

## **RE EXAMINATION: —**

Any licensed operator in the Province of Alberta may be required to appear before a Driver Examiner at any time if there is reason to believe that such a person may not be qualified to operate motor vehicles with safety to himself and others. Failure to appear for an examination within a reasonable time after being requested to do so, may result in license suspension.

## **IF LICENCE IS LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Special application blanks are provided for those who must obtain duplicates of licenses which have been lost or destroyed. Such applications may be obtained from any Alberta License Issuer.



## **USE OF COMPLETE AND CORRECT NAME.**

1. When making application for :
  - (a) First license, or
  - (b) Duplicate license

give your complete name. Be sure to print your name clearly. After completing all details on the application form sign the application in your usual handwriting. **Do not print your signature.**

2. When making application for renewal of operator's license check all details on the application form to assure that the application is correct and sign the application in your usual handwriting. **Do not print your signature.**

3. If you have changed your name under "The Change of Name Act" or by marriage you should have the change registered with the Motor Vehicle Branch immediately.

4. If you change your address you should register the change with the Motor Vehicle Branch immediately.

**ALWAYS CARRY YOUR LICENSE  
WITH YOU WHILE DRIVING.**

## RESTRICTIONS :—

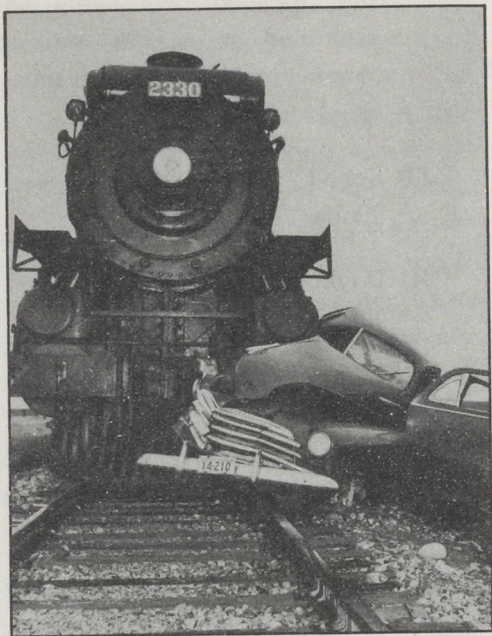
There are many drivers to whom, in fairness to themselves and to other members of the motoring public, the Department cannot grant unrestricted use of highways, yet these same applicants would be entirely safe and competent users of the highway under certain conditions. Therefore, if they agree, the examiner can conscientiously pass them upon certain conditions. These conditions are expressed as restrictions. It is a serious offence against The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act to operate a motor vehicle contrary to conditions stated on any operator's license.

The following are typical restrictions :—

- (1) Glasses : — Adequate glasses required.
- (2) Special Equipment : — May require equipment such as body aids, or mirrors on the car, or special controls.

In cases where the road test is taken in a vehicle equipped with automatic transmission the applicant will likely be restricted to special equipment (automatic transmission).

- (3) Speed: — Restricted speed limits.
- (4) Daylight: — Operation daylight hours only.
- (5) Area: — Specified areas only.
- (6) Motorcycle: — Restricted to motorcycle only.
- (7) Power Bike or Scooter: — Restricted to Power Bike or Scooter only.
- (8) Other Conditions: — Any condition which may be deemed necessary by the Department for the safe operation of a motor vehicle.



YIELD THE RIGHT-OF-WAY — CARELESSNESS  
CAN BE VERY COSTLY.



# **Driving Regulations**

**Speed Limits**

**Dimming of Lights**

**Stopping on Highways**

**Report Accidents**

**Suspension of Licenses**

**Stopping**

**Passing**

**Turning**

**Right-of-Way**

**Signalling**

# SPEED LIMITS

Speed limits do NOT indicate the speed at which drivers should travel; they are simply the maximum rates which are permitted if conditions are favourable. **ANY SPEED WHICH IS UNSAFE UNDER THE PREVAILING CONDITIONS IS ILLEGAL.**

At all times speed should be governed by the factors of safety. A driver must take into consideration special conditions; slow down at intersections, curves and in the presence of pedestrians and parked cars; or driving when road, surface, weather or light conditions are unfavourable.

The maximum speed limits on Alberta Highways are : —

	Daylight	Night
Passenger Cars -----	60	50
Buses -----	55	50
Trucks -----	50	50

The maximum speed limit for school buses while carrying school children is 40 miles per hour.

A reasonable speed within a town or village is not in excess of 25 miles per hour, or 10 miles per hour when turning a corner.

In school zones between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on school days, the speed limit is 25 miles per hour unless otherwise posted.

**DRIVING TOO SLOWLY CAN ALSO CREATE A HAZARD BY BLOCKING NORMAL TRAFFIC ON THE HIGHWAY. DRIVE AT REASONABLE SPEED AT ALL TIMES.**

## **DIMMING OF THE LIGHTS**

(1) Lights must be dimmed at least 500 feet from an oncoming vehicle.

(2) Lights must be dimmed at least 200 feet behind any vehicle which is being followed.

It is good practice to watch the right hand side of the road, and keep well to the right when meeting cars with bright lights.

## **STOPPING ON HIGHWAYS**

If a driver must stop on a highway outside of a city, town or village, the vehicle should be off the travelled portion of the road.

Pull to the right as far as possible.

## **REPORT ACCIDENTS**

Every driver involved in an accident which results in bodily injury or damage to property exceeding

\$100.00 is required to report the accident immediately to the nearest police officer.

## **DO YOU KNOW THAT...**

1. When a person is convicted under the Criminal Code of Canada for driving a motor vehicle or having the care or control of a motor vehicle while his ability is impaired by alcohol or a drug, his operator's license is automatically suspended for six months for a first offence and for one year for a second offence. There are no discretionary powers in the Act. The license is automatically suspended by statute.

2. A conviction for driving at an unreasonable rate of speed may cost you your operator's license.

3. Leaving the scene of an accident, or failure to return to the scene of an accident, or neglecting to report an accident, is an offence and may result in the suspension of your driving privilege.



# STOPPING

## **A Motorist Must Stop :**

- . . . Before entering any main or secondary highway.
- . . . At a stop sign.
- . . . As far to the right as possible when a siren is heard.
- . . . Behind a school bus when it is loading or unloading passengers.
- . . . At a Railroad Crossing as provided by law.



Fig. 3. The Stop Sign.

Wait for a SAFE opportunity to proceed.

DON'T follow vehicles sounding siren.

**A WHITE CANE MEANS THE BEARER IS BLIND — BE CAREFUL.**

# SCHOOL BUSES

There is an increasing number of school buses travelling our highways. These buses carry a precious cargo, namely, our future generation of citizens.

The vehicles used for this purpose may be easily distinguished by their characteristic chrome yellow colour and signs.

The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act provides as follows :

(1) When a vehicle bearing the sign "school bus" has stopped on a highway outside a city, town or village to receive or discharge passengers the driver of a vehicle approaching the school bus :

" (a) from the rear, if the highway is a four-lane highway or divided highway, or

*Expect Children  
to do the  
Unexpected*



**PLEASE REMEMBER  
IN CASE  
THEY FORGET**

" (b) from either direction, if the highway is a two-lane highway,

shall stop his vehicle before reaching the school bus.

" (2) A person who has stopped a motor vehicle as required by subsection (1) shall not proceed until :

" (a) the school bus resumes motion,

" (b) the driver of the school bus indicates by signal that he may proceed, or

" (c) where the school bus is showing flashing signal lights, the lights stop flashing."

Remember — the child that you are striving to protect might be your own !

# PASSING

Overtaking and passing other vehicles travelling in the same direction can be hazardous. In all cases the operator of the overtaking vehicle must be alert, have a clear vision and display a maximum amount of driving courtesy.

Wait until the left hand lane is free of traffic for a reasonable distance, then sound the horn and signal intentions before passing.

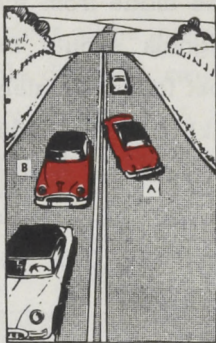
The driver of the vehicle about to be passed should move to the right to allow free passage.

After passing do not return to the right side of the road ahead of the motor vehicle just passed until it can be seen in the rear-view mirror.

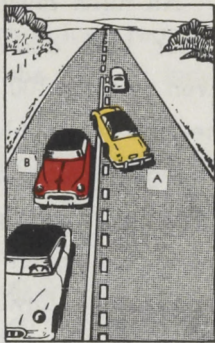
**DO NOT** pass other vehicles while proceeding uphill, while crossing bridges, on any curve to the right or any curve to the left unless markings permit.



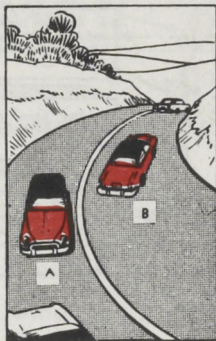
# ROAD MARKINGS AND WHAT THEY MEAN



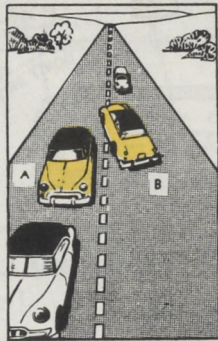
Neither "A" nor "B" may pass the car ahead.



"A" may pass, but "B" may not pass the car ahead.



Neither "A" nor "B" may pass the car ahead.



"A" or "B" may pass if road is clear.

Fig. 4.

## NEVER PASS WHEN A SOLID LINE IS ON YOUR SIDE

# TURNING

All turns must be made from the proper lane and signals should be given at least 100 feet (approximately one-third of a block) ahead of the turning point. On highways where high speed limits prevail, turn signals should be given at least 300 feet ahead of the turning point.

## SIGNALLING

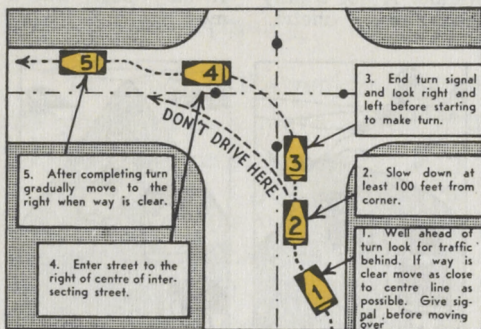


Fig. 5.

## TO TURN LEFT

Well ahead of the turn the driver should carefully move close to the centre line; begin turn signal and start

to slow down at least 100 feet from the corner. When all oncoming traffic is clear of the intersection for a reasonable distance, make the turn as indicated in figure 5.

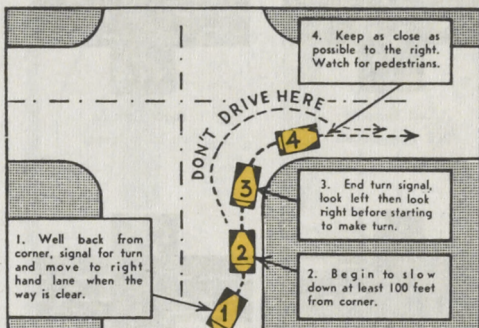
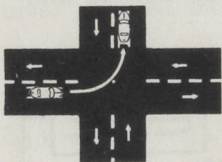


Fig. 6.

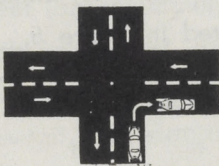
## TO TURN RIGHT

Well ahead of the turn the driver should carefully move over to the right side of the road; begin signal and start slowing down at least 100 feet from the corner. When the way is clear he may then proceed, keeping as close to the right curb as practicable, as indicated in figure 6.

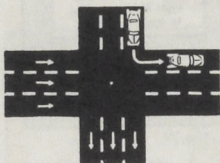
# PROPER LANE MANOEUVERING FOR TURNING AT INTERSECTION



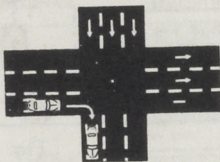
Left Turn At  
Two-Way Streets



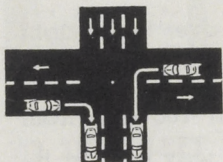
Right Turn At  
Two-Way Streets



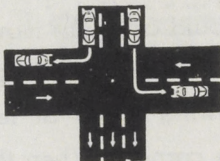
Left Turn At  
One-Way Streets



Right Turn At  
One-Way Streets



Turns From Two-Way  
To One-Way Streets



Turns From One-Way  
To Two-Way Streets



# DRIVE IN PROPER LANE

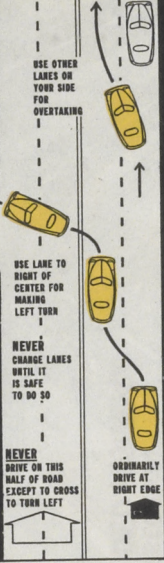
## 2 LANE ROAD



## 3 LANE ROAD

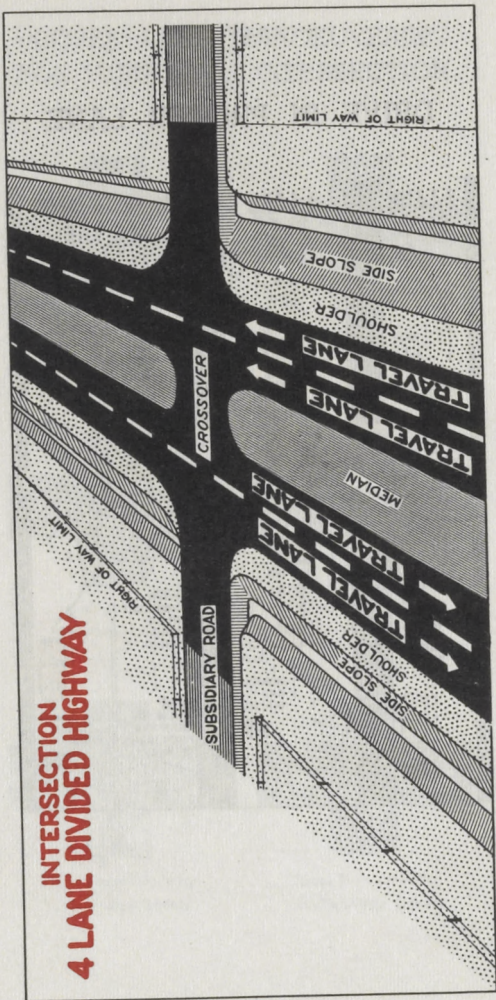


## ROAD OF 4 OR MORE LANES

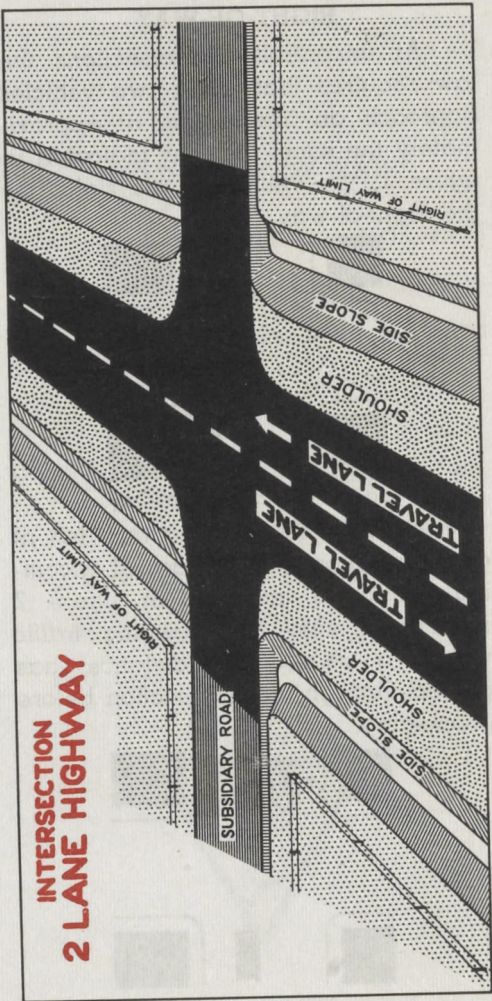




# INTERSECTION 4 LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY



# INTERSECTION 2 LANE HIGHWAY



## RIGHT-OF-WAY

At uncontrolled intersections the law requires that when two vehicles approach an intersection at approximately the same time, as indicated in figure 1, the vehicle to the right has the right-of-way.

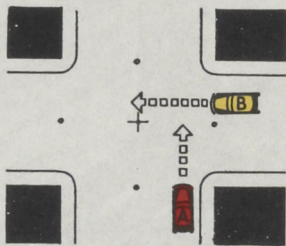


Fig. 1. "B" has right-of-way.

A driver intending to turn left at an intersection into the face of oncoming traffic as indicated in figure 2 must wait until all oncoming traffic within a reasonable distance has passed through the intersection before proceeding.

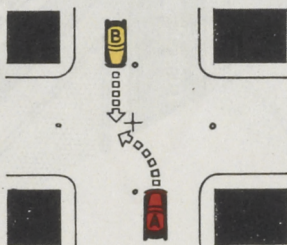


Fig. 2. "B" has right-of-way.

## **YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY**

1. A driver of a motor vehicle shall yield the right-of-way at intersections or crosswalks when occupied by a pedestrian or pedestrians.
2. A driver of a motor vehicle approaching and facing a "yield-right-of-way" sign shall yield the right-of-way to all other traffic not facing that sign.





# SIGNALLING

Give signals at sufficient distance from the place of turning, stopping or changing direction to permit other drivers or persons to be prepared for change.

Signals must be given by means of the hand and arm or by an approved mechanical or electrical signalling device.

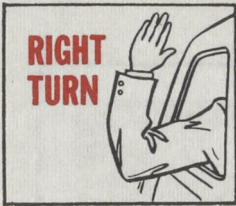
## WHEN HAND SIGNALS ARE USED.

. . . . An intention to turn to the left is indicated by extending the left hand and arm horizontally from the vehicle.





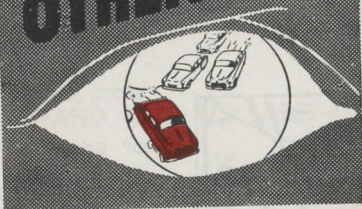
. . . An intention to turn right is indicated by extending the left hand and arm upward from the vehicle.

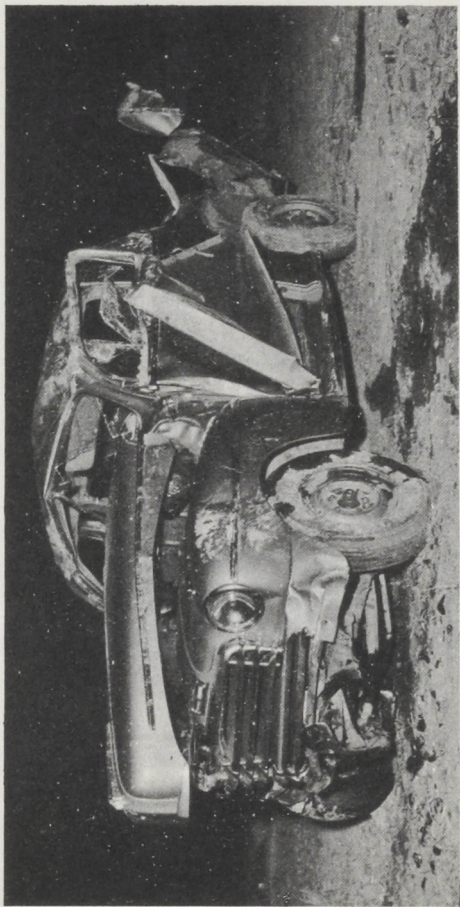


. . . An intention to stop, slow down or parallel park is made by extending the left hand and arm downward from the vehicle.



**KEEP YOUR  
EYE  
ON THE  
OTHER GUY**





DRIVE CAREFULLY ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT AND AVOID THIS RESULT.

**Make**  
**SAFE**  
**DRIVING**  
**a Habit!**



**check your car**



**check accidents**

# **Equipment of Vehicles**

**Brakes**

**Lights**

**Tires**

**Steering Mechanism**

**Other Equipment**



A good driver has his vehicle inspected at regular short intervals.

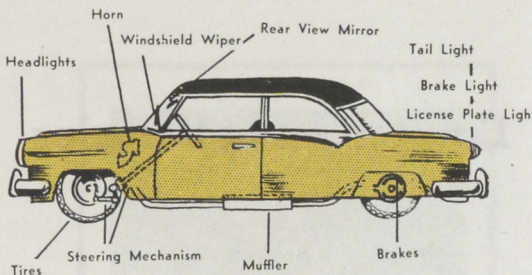


Fig. 8. These parts should be kept in proper condition at all times.

## **BRAKES**

The law requires that every motor vehicle be equipped with adequate brakes and that they be maintained in good working order at all times.

All vehicles must be equipped with a red brake light visible 100 feet to the rear in normal sunlight.

# LIGHTS

All motor vehicles except motorcycles, power bicycles and motor scooters, must be equipped with two properly focused headlights capable of illuminating a distance of 350 feet under normal atmospheric conditions and must also be equipped with a red tail light.

Motorcycles, power bicycles and scooters must have one properly focused headlight and a red tail lamp.

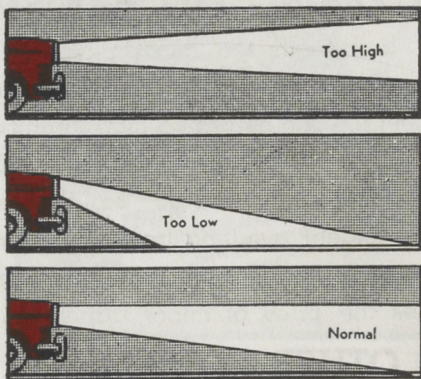


Fig. 9. Proper focusing of headlights.

## **For the driver's own protection :**

... have headlights focussed frequently.

. . . have lenses and reflectors cleaned frequently.

. . . replace worn bulbs immediately.

Headlights must be lighted from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise, or whenever visibility is dangerously restricted.

## **TIRES**

Maintain tire equipment in good condition. Smooth and worn tires contribute to many accidents.

## **STEERING MECHANISM**

If there is too much play in the steering mechanism (when the steering wheel rim can be turned more than two inches without turning the wheels) the mechanism should be checked. An accident resulting from improperly maintained equipment may cost many times the price of minor adjustments.

## **OTHER EQUIPMENT**

All motor vehicles must be equipped with a good muffler, a suitable horn, rearview mirror and a windshield wiper.

# Parents-



**TEACH YOUR CHILDREN**  
the dangers of  
mid-block crossing





# **Safe Operation of Motor Vehicles**

**Emergency Stops**

**Braking**

**Blowouts**

**Skidding**

**Driving on Curves and Hills**

**Following Other Vehicles**

**Parking**

**Traffic Signals**

**Carbon Monoxide**

**Rules of Safe Driving**

# EMERGENCY STOPS

Many accidents could be prevented by the proper use of good brakes. Improper braking or poor brakes are a menace both to the driver and to the general public.

## Looking :

A driver must always be alert. He should look where he is going. Keep eyes and head moving to avoid monotony.

## ALWAYS MAINTAIN A REASONABLE RATE OF SPEED.

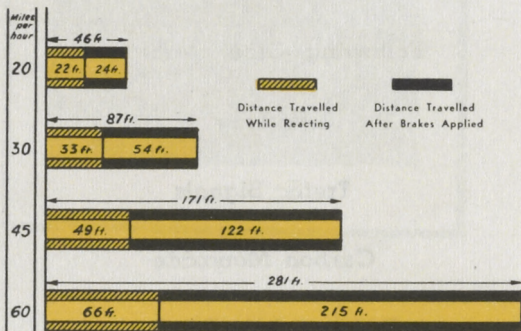


Fig. 10. Reaction and braking chart based on minimum brake efficiency of 45%.  
Reaction time  $\frac{3}{4}$  second.

## Reacting :

When a dangerous object has been sighted it takes time to react. The brain must send a message to the foot, which in turn must be pulled off the accelerator, shifted to the brake pedal and pressure applied to work the brakes. Reaction time may seem unimportant but at the high speeds travelled in automobiles it is very significant.

## BRAKING

As will be noted in figure 10 a motor vehicle travels long distances after the brakes are applied.

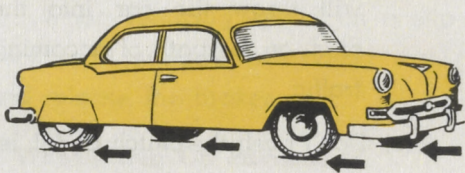


Fig. 11. Control of a car depends upon the grip of these four small surfaces.

The ability of brakes to stop a car depends upon the grip that tires

have on only four small surface areas as shown by the arrows in figure 11.

On dry roads a car travels a long way before the forward motion is halted. On wet or icy roads a car goes much farther. It is important, therefore, that speeds be greatly reduced on wet and slippery roads.

## **BLOWOUTS**

### **If a Tire Blows Out :**

- (a) Grip steering wheel hard and hold car on proper side of the road.
- (b) Don't jam on the brakes; it will throw the car into the ditch or the path of oncoming traffic.
- (c) Don't push the clutch pedal; let the engine brake the car.
- (d) When reduced to a safe speed, apply the brakes cautiously.

# SKIDDING

Few skids need occur if the driver is prepared to make extra allowance when driving on roads that are slippery.

In a skid never apply the brakes or step on the accelerator suddenly. Instead, turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid as indicated in figure 12.

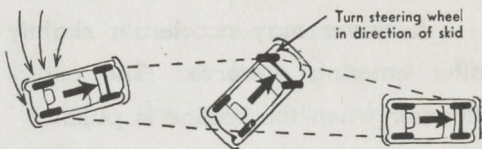


Fig. 12. Steering out of a skid.

When reducing speed on a slippery road surface, alternately apply and release the brakes.

## **If Wheels Run Off Pavement :**

Don't jerk back onto the road. When operating a motor vehicle equipped with standard transmission, remove foot from accelerator but do not



push the clutch pedal in. Allow engine to reduce speed of car before pulling back onto the pavement. If jerked back onto the road by a quick turn of the wheels a car may swerve into the path of oncoming traffic.

## **DRIVING ON CURVES AND HILLS**

### **When Rounding a Curve :**

A driver may accelerate slightly after entering a curve. The car is steadier when the engine is pulling.

Brakes cannot safely be applied after a car has entered a curve.

### **Driving on Hills :**

Approach the crest of a hill with caution and keep well on the right side of the highway. Never attempt to overtake and pass another vehicle near the crest of a hill, unless road markings so permit.

## **Avoid Stalling :**

In order to avoid stalling, make a practice of changing down into second gear as soon as the speed drops below 20 miles per hour.

## **FOLLOWING OTHER VEHICLES**

Don't follow the car ahead too closely. Increase the distance between vehicles as the speed is increased and allow at least one yard distance for each mile per hour of speed. This lessens the possibility of rear-end collisions.

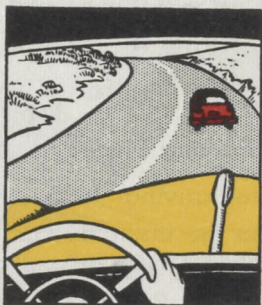


Fig. 13.

# PARKING

## Entering Parking Place :

The simple steps shown in figure 14 should be followed when parallel parking.

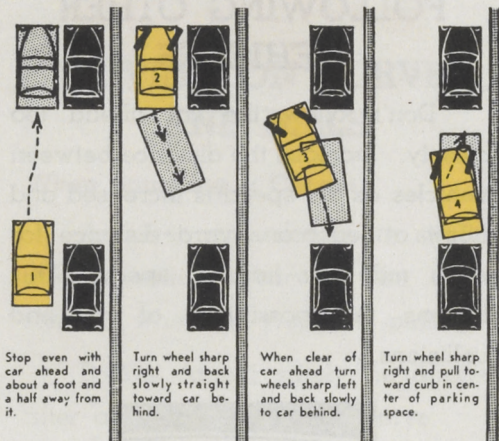


Fig. 14.

## Leaving Parking Place :

Before driving from a parking space into the traffic stream, signal to turn and come out slowly when the way is clear. Many accidents are caused by drivers who dart suddenly

from a parking space without looking carefully for oncoming cars. Never emerge from a parking space until it can be done in safety.

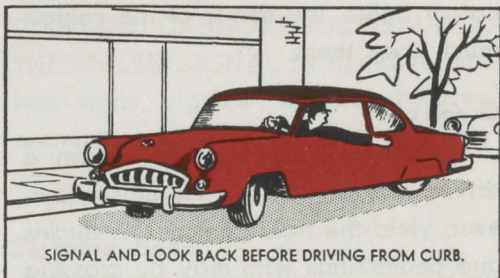


Fig. 15. Proper method of leaving a parking space.

When parking on a slope set the hand brake and turn front wheels against the curb as shown in figure 16.

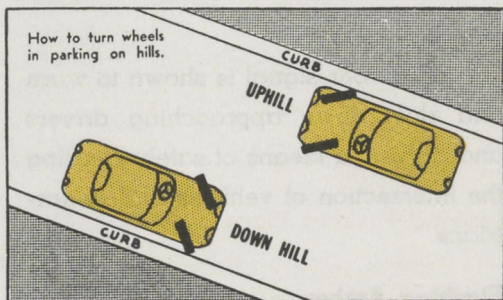


Fig. 16. Parking on a grade.

When parking up or down hill where there is no curb, wheels should be turned sharply to the right.



# TRAFFIC SIGNALS

When approaching any traffic signal or lights, the driver of the vehicle must obey them.

## **Green :**

When the signal shows green a driver may go ahead. He must, however, yield the right of way to vehicles and pedestrians who may be crossing when the light changes. When making a turn on green, the right of way must be given to pedestrians crossing on the green light.

## **Amber :**

An amber signal is shown to warn and slow down approaching drivers and also as a means of safely clearing the intersection of vehicles and pedestrians.

## **Flashing Amber :**

A flashing amber signal means "slow down" and drive with increased caution.



## **Red :**

The driver of a vehicle approaching the red signal must **COME TO A STOP AND CANNOT PROCEED UNTIL THE GREEN SIGNAL IS SHOWN**, unless signs, signals or local by-laws permit a special movement of traffic on a red light.

## **Flashing Red :**

The driver of a vehicle approaching a flashing red traffic light must come to a stop and must not proceed until such movement can be made in safety.

# SIGNS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Signs can be recognized by their shape.



Stop



Railroad Crossing



Caution



Regulation



Yield Right-of-Way



Come to a STOP and yield right-of-way to any approaching traffic.



Yield right-of-way: Slow down and yield right-of-way to on-coming traffic and proceed only when it is absolutely safe to do so.



Railroad crossing: Proceed with caution and cross the tracks only when it is absolutely safe to do so.



A curve to the right, keep to your own side of the road. No passing is permitted unless allowed by pavement markings or on roadways where two lanes of traffic are running in the same direction.



A sharp turn to the right demanding a much lower speed than an ordinary curve.



A right hand reverse turn. Keep on your side of the road.



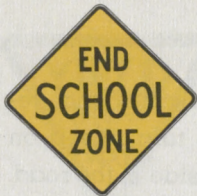
A cross-road. Watch for vehicles approaching from both directions.



A winding road: Extra precaution must be observed and passing manoeuvres are restricted.



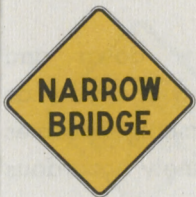
School ahead: Slow down to 25 m.p.h. or lower as posted. Be extra careful for children.



End of School Zone: You may resume speed but do not forget there are children in the vicinity.



Caution School Children: Be extra cautious, school children can be expected to do the unexpected.



Be careful—Bridge is narrower than approach pavement width.



Slow down and drive with caution. Since a change of direction is indicated.



Men and equipment on the road. Slow down for your own protection and theirs.



Slow down and be prepared to stop as there is a stop sign ahead.





Slow down and drive with caution as pavement becomes extremely hazardous when wet.



A steep down grade is ahead, keep to the right and slow down.



Watch for farm animals crossing the roadway. Be prepared to stop.



Indicates road surface is changing from pavement to gravel or dirt road.



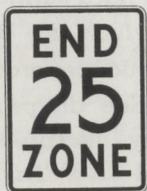
Drive with caution, watch for ruts, loose stones and dust.



Vehicle carrying explosives or flammable material must come to a **STOP**.



Indicates that vehicles must not be driven at speeds greater than 25 m.p.h. through the posted area.



Near end of restricted speed zone 25 m.p.h. and that vehicles may increase their speed.



Maximum speed limit allowed on open highways:

Daylight: 60 m.p.h.



Night: 50 m.p.h.



Speed must be reduced to maximum safe speed as indicated.



This sign used only on hard surface roads which are divided into separate lanes. See diagram for easy interpretation.

# PAVEMENT MARKINGS



## WHEN TO PASS

Never pass when a solid line is on **YOUR** side of a broken line.

Never pass when two solid lines are running side by side. You may cross over a broken line — **IF THE WAY IS CLEAR.**

You may cross over a broken line which is on **YOUR** side of a solid line—**IF THE WAY IS CLEAR.**

# CARBON MONOXIDE

The exhaust of every motor vehicle contains an odorless, colourless and tasteless deadly gas called carbon monoxide.

To prevent fatalities from this source :

. . . be sure that this deadly gas is not leaking into the car.

. . . if intending to park and remain in the car shut off the motor.

. . . do not leave motor running in a closed garage.

. . . at the first sign of a headache or nausea shut off the motor and get out of the vehicle into the fresh air.



# RULES OF SAFE DRIVING

No one can be considered a safe driver unless his traffic habits include care, courtesy and common sense as fundamentals for safety.

No method of approach to the traffic problem will bring more beneficial results than observance of the following rules :

1. Consider the rights and privileges of others.
2. Drive at a reasonable and proper speed at all times.
3. Give full and individual attention to driving. A driver wishing to enjoy the scenery or "window shop" should park his car.

4. Know the stopping distance at all times. Reasonable speed in fair weather or on a dry surface may be dangerous in rain or snow or during darkness.
5. Keep brakes, lights, steering mechanism and tires in good operating condition at all times. Failure to do so is an indication of a dangerous and irresponsible driver.
6. Don't insist on "right-of-way". Life and health are much more important.
7. Watch the car ahead and don't follow too closely.
8. Watch the car behind and signal intention to stop or change direction.
9. Never pass another vehicle on a hill or curve (unless markings permit) or at a point where the view is obstructed.

10. Slow down at crossings, street intersections, schools and when passing parked cars. A few seconds may save a lifetime of regret.
11. Observe road signs, pavement markings and signals. They have a definite purpose — to prevent accidents.
12. Be particularly careful when passing pedestrians or cyclists. Get a foot on the brake; then sound the horn if necessary.
13. The white cane, the symbol of the sightless, reminds the driver that he must do the seeing for the blind pedestrian as well as himself. The white cane carrier depends on you — the driver — for his safety.
14. Never drive after drinking.
15. Never drive on a strange road as fast as on a familiar one. On strange roads a driver is dependent upon road signs.

16. Don't annoy the driver ahead by unnecessarily using the horn. Spare the nerves of other drivers.
17. Bright lights are a menace when approaching or overtaking other vehicles. Be courteous — **PLEASE DIM.**
18. A car door should never be opened on the traffic side until care has been taken to see that there is not another vehicle passing or about to pass.
19. Never become so engrossed in conversation with a passenger that your attention is taken off your driving.
20. Follow the "Golden Rule" of driving. **DRIVE AS YOU WOULD HAVE OTHERS DRIVE.** Courteous driving will prevent many accidents.

# THE PINK CARD LAW

All owners and drivers of motor vehicles involved in accidents in Alberta are required to show proof of their financial responsibility. This proof must be in the form of a Pink Card.

## **What Is a Pink Card?**

It is a card that shows you have insurance on your motor vehicle to cover public liability and property damage. It is also called a Financial Responsibility Card.

## **What Must I Do To Get a Pink Card?**

Obtain an automobile insurance policy covering your liability for bodily injury or death or damage **to the property of others**. Your Insurance Agent will then supply you with a Pink Card.

## **Can I get a Pink Card Without Getting a Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance Policy?**

You may obtain the equivalent by depositing at least \$22,000.00 or a suitable bond with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.



## **What Will Happen If I Do Not Have a Pink Card ?**

If you are in an accident where the apparent property damage exceeds \$100.00 or where a person is hurt or killed and you have no Pink Card with you to show the police, then your vehicle will be impounded.

## **How Long Will My Vehicle Be Held In Impoundment ?**

The vehicle will be held in impoundment until you have satisfied any and all claims for damage to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

## **Who Pays the Storage and Towing Costs In Connection With the Impounding ?**

The owner of the vehicle pays all costs involved.

## **When Must a Pink Card Be Produced ?**

A pink card must be produced whenever a motor vehicle is involved in an accident and there has been damage to property in excess of \$100.00 or injury to person in connection therewith. If the pink card is not produced on the spot, the police will have no al-

ternative but to impound the vehicle that you were driving.

### **May I Carry My Insurance Policy In Place of a Pink Card ?**

No. The police are not expected to interpret policies. The Law requires the Pink Card.

Your legislature passed the "Pink Card Law" to protect Alberta citizens from possible consequences of irresponsible drivers. The Pink Card in your vehicle will show that you have made some provision to compensate for any injury or death, or property damage, that may be caused by your vehicle.

### **THESE ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. Drive Carefully.
2. Get your Pink Card at once.
3. Have your Pink Card available for production at all times.

Let's drive and walk safely to reduce the accident toll on our streets and highways.

**TAKE TIME TO LIVE . . .  
DRIVE SAFELY.**

# OPERATOR'S LICENSE QUESTIONS

1. What is the maximum speed limit on the highway outside the limits of cities, towns or villages ?
2. What is the maximum speed limit allowed through school zones during school hours ?
3. Is 35 miles per hour deemed to be an unreasonable rate of speed in a town or village ?
4. If a driver has to stop when driving on wet pavement, how should he apply his brakes ?
5. When a vehicle skids what action should a driver take ?
6. How should a car be properly parked on a hill ?

7. Is it permissible to park on a highway ?
8. Should the driver report to the police an accident occasioning bodily injury; or property damage in excess of \$100.00 ?
9. When two vehicles, at approximately the same time, enter an intersection at which there is no traffic control, which vehicle has the right-of-way ?
10. How should a right hand turn be made ?
11. How should a left hand turn be made ?
12. If a pedestrian is crossing a street on a green light and a driver is about to turn, who has the right-of-way ?

13. What is the meaning of these traffic lights :
- (a) Red, (b) Green, (c) Amber.
14. What must a driver do when a vehicle sounding a siren approaches?
15. What must be done when a driver of another vehicle gives a signal that he desires to pass ?
16. Is it advisable to open a car door on the traffic side without first taking care that another vehicle is not passing or about to pass ?
17. When must headlights be dimmed?
18. How should a car be controlled when a tire blows out ?
19. When leaving the curb, how should a driver proceed ?
20. If you are driving at a speed of 20 miles per hour on a dry surface and had to make an emergency stop, would you be able to bring your



vehicle to a stop within 24 feet?

21. When should headlights be light-  
ed?
22. Is it ever permissible to cross a  
double solid line for the purpose of  
overtaking and passing a vehicle  
ahead?
23. When driving on a highway where  
a solid and broken line appear to-  
gether and the solid line is on the  
driver's side, may he cross these  
two lines?
24. What hand signal is made for stop-  
ping?
25. What hand signal is made for a  
right turn?
26. What is the meaning of a flashing  
red light?
27. What does the eight-sided sign  
mean?

28. In overtaking and passing another vehicle, how far should the driver proceed beyond it before turning back into the lane in which he was travelling ?
29. What is the correct position on the roadway before making a left turn?
30. What is the correct position on the roadway before making a right turn ?
31. What does the law require when a driver is involved in a motor vehicle accident ?
32. What accidents must be reported to the nearest police officer ?
33. Is it permissible to make a right turn against a stop sign without first coming to a stop ?

34. Is a driver responsible for the maintenance of the brakes on his vehicle ?
35. When a dangerous object appears on the highway should a driver make allowances for reaction time ?
36. What is the proper hand signal to show an intention to slow down ?
37. Is carbon monoxide gas deadly ?
38. When the presence of carbon monoxide gas is detected in a vehicle what should the driver do ?
39. May an operator's license be suspended if the driver is convicted for speeding ?

# DRIVING AS AN OCCUPATION

The holder of a Class "A" or "B" operator's license should consider his occupation as a profession and should strive continually to improve his efficiency. He should realize fully his responsibility for the property of his employer as well as for the general public. He should familiarize himself with the provisions of The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, and The Public Service Vehicles Act, and act in accordance therewith. Applicants in this category of license should study this Manual thoroughly which will be a guide for the examination : — incorrect answers to more than three questions, on any one examination will be considered as a failure, in which case the applicant will be required to study this manual further, and complete a different examination.

# CLASS "A" or "B" OPERATOR'S LICENSE QUESTIONS

1. Is the applicant required to present a medical certificate for driving a bus, livery, taxi cab, or school bus?

**Ans.**—Yes.

2. How old must you be in order to obtain a Class "A" or "B" operator's license?

**Ans.**—18 years or older.

3. May you allow another person to use your Class "A" or "B" operator's license?

**Ans.**—No.

4. Must a Class "A" or "B" operator carry his license at all times when driving a motor vehicle?

**Ans.**—Yes.

5. Is it necessary that you produce your Class "A" or "B" operator's license and hand it to a Peace



Officer for inspection when requested to do so ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

6. Is it necessary that your Class "A" or "B" operator's license be signed by you ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

7. Is it an offence to make a false statement in any application ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

8. Where must the license certificate for a commercial motor vehicle be carried ?

**Ans.**—In the cab of the vehicle.

9. How many trailers are permitted behind a Public Service or Commercial Vehicle ?

**Ans.**—One.

10. Is it an offence to throw glass or other material injurious to tires, on the highway ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

11. Is it necessary to see that the license number plates on your vehicle are kept clean ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

12. When travelling in convoy, other than military or funeral, what distance should be kept between the vehicles ?

**Ans.** —At least a quarter of a mile.

13. Is it illegal to operate a motor vehicle in any city, town or village with the muffler cut out ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

14. Is it necessary for every motor vehicle to be equipped with a rear-view mirror ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

15. How should the mirror in a motor vehicle be placed ?

**Ans.**—So as to have a clear view of the roadway to the rear.

16. What should be done if the rear view from your inside rear-view mirror is obstructed by your trailer or van body?

**Ans.** — Attach a side rear-view mirror.

17. How should a trailer be attached to a motor vehicle?

**Ans.**—By two separate hitches.

18. What is the maximum standard regulation width for vehicles operated on the highway?

**Ans.**—Ten feet.

19. Can your vehicle be impounded for failure to produce the "Pink Card" even though the accident is not your fault?

**Ans.**—Yes.

20. Is it unlawful to overload on any one tire?

**Ans.**—Yes.

21. What is the speed limit on sedan or panel deliveries, station wagons, jeeps and suburban vehicles when licensed with truck plates?

**Ans.**—50 miles per hour.

22. If a trailer, operated behind a truck, has a carrying capacity in excess of 5,000 pounds, does it require brakes?

**Ans.**—Yes.

23. Is it permissible to operate any semi-trailer without brakes controlled by the driver?

**Ans.**—No.

24. Should a driver test his brakes before starting out on his day's operation?

**Ans.**—Yes.

25. Should you change gears when proceeding over a railway crossing?

**Ans.**—No.

26. As provided by law, at what distance must a motor vehicle be brought to a stop at a railway crossing ?

**Ans.**—No more than 50 feet and not less than 15 feet.

27. At what distance must a motor vehicle be brought to a stop before entering a main or secondary highway ?

**Ans.**—Not more than 50 feet and not less than 10 feet.

28. Should you speed up to an intersection when the green signal light is showing ?

**Ans.**—No.

29. Is it good practice to overtake and pass another motor vehicle within an intersection ?

**Ans.**—No.

30. Is it illegal to fail to allow another vehicle to pass you on the highway by not keeping to the right of the centre line of the highway ?

**Ans.**—Yes.



31. What should be done if it is impossible to keep to the right side of the centre of the highway in order to allow another vehicle to pass ?

**Ans.**—Come to a stop and help the other vehicle to pass.

32. Is it legal to make turning signals by means of swinging the door outward ?

**Ans.**—No.

33. If the body or load of the motor vehicle extends more than 24 inches to the left of the centre of the steering wheel, are you required to have directional signals ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

34. Should you slow down before entering a curve ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

35. On which part of the highway should you travel when approaching the top of a hill ?

**Ans.**—The right side.

36. What precaution should you take when starting down a steep hill?

**Ans.** — Shift down into a lower gear, before starting down.

37. Should you keep your brakes on hard when going down a hill?

**Ans.**—No.

38. Is it dangerous to release\*the clutch and coast when going down a hill?

**Ans.**—Yes.

39. What should you do if you wish to stop your motor vehicle and your foot brake does not hold?

**Ans.** — Use the hand brake and gear down.

40. When coming to a stop on a slippery surface, should you keep the clutch engaged as long as possible?

**Ans.**—Yes.

41. Are you required to lower or dim your lights if stopped on the highway with a vehicle coming in the opposite direction ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

42. What colour should a tail light be and at what distance should the light be visible ?

**Ans.**—Red — 500 feet.

43. Do vehicles 80 inches or more in width require clearance lights ?

**Ans.**—Yes.

44. What colour should the front clearance light and reflectors be ?

**Ans.**—Amber.

45. What colour should the rear clearance lights and reflectors be ?

**Ans.**—Red.

46. What should be done if the load extends more than five feet beyond the rear of the vehicle :

(a) During daylight hours ?

**Ans.**—Attach a red flag to the end of the extension.

(b) At night ?

**Ans.**—Attach a red light to the end of the extension.

47. When should the clearance lights on your vehicle be used ?

**Ans.** — From sunset to sunrise or during conditions of poor visibility.

48. What are you required to do if your truck breaks down on the highway :

(a) At night.

**Ans.**—Set out lights or flares.

(b) During daylight hours.

**Ans.**—Set out flags.

49. When flares or flags are required to be used, how far to the front and rear of a truck should they be set out?

**Ans.**—At least 100 feet.

50. What is the cause of many night motor vehicle accidents?

**Ans.**—Driving too fast for the distance you can clearly see ahead.

51. When driving at night, where should you focus your eyes when meeting a motor vehicle having brilliant headlights?

**Ans.**—Right hand edge of the road ahead of your motor vehicle.

52. Is it necessary to equip a tractor with lights, when operated at night on the highway?

**Ans.**—Yes.

53. Does alcohol retard your reaction time?

**Ans.**—Yes.



54. Does alcohol affect your judgment of distance and speed?

**Ans.**—Yes.

55. If you are convicted under Sec. 222 of the Criminal Code of Canada of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, will your driving privileges be automatically suspended for twelve months?

**Ans.**—Yes.

56. Could your license be suspended if you were convicted of:

(a) Driving a motor vehicle on a highway at an unreasonable rate of speed?

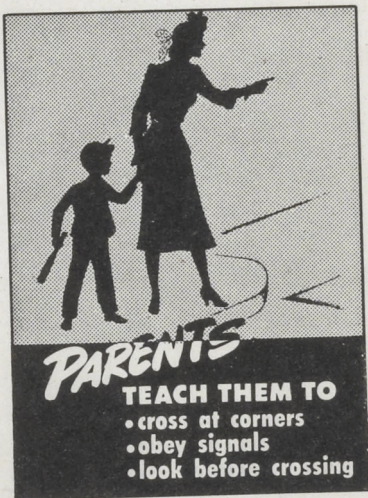
**Ans.**—Yes.

(b) Driving a motor vehicle on a highway in a race or upon a bet or wager?

**Ans.**—Yes.

(c) Failing to return to the scene of an accident, giving necessary assistance or failing to report to police giving required information?

**Ans.**—Yes.



MEMO :—

*Take Time To Live*

*Drive Safely*



## MOTORISTS' PRAYER

Give me a steady hand and  
watchful eye that no man  
shall be hurt when I pass.  
Thou gavest life, and I pray  
that no act of mine may take  
away this gift of Thine.  
Teach me to use my car  
for others' needs, nor miss,  
through love of speed, the  
beauty of the world, that thus  
I may with joy and courtesy  
go my way.

EDMONTON :  
LITHO'D BY L. S. WALL,  
QUEEN'S PRINTER

1958

